

## JOY

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,  
Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run,  
Through every distant climate own,  
That in fair Albion thou hast seen.  
The greatest prince, the brightest queen.  
To *JOURNIEY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to pass  
from place to place.

Gentlemen of good esteem  
Are *journieying* to salute the emperor.  
We are *journieying* unto the place, of which the Lord said,  
I will give it you.  
Make the two trumpets, that thou mayest use them for the  
*journieying* of the camps.

Since such love's natural station is, may still  
My love defend, and *journiey* down the hill;  
Not panting after growing beauties, so  
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go.  
I have *journied* this morning, and it is now the heat of the  
day; therefore your lordship's discourses had need content my  
ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open.

Over the tent a cloud  
Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night,  
Save when they *journiey*.  
Having heated his body by *journieying*, he took cold upon  
the ground.  
*JOURNIEYMAN*. *n. f.* [*journie*, a day's work, *Fr.* and *man*.] A  
hired workman.

They were called *journieymen* that wrought with others by  
the day, though now by statute it be extended to those like-  
wise that convenient to work in their occupation with another  
by the year.

Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought  
some of nature's *journieymen* had made men, and not made them  
well.

I intend to work for the court myself, and will have *journiey-  
men* under me to furnish the rest of the nation.  
Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the management  
of the young lord's business into his hands: in that case what  
must become of us and our families? We must starve or turn  
*journieymen* to old Lewis Baboon.

*JOURNIEYWORK*. *n. f.* [*journie*, French, and *work*.] Work  
performed for hire.

See how your soldier wears his cage  
Of iron, like the captive Turk,  
And as the guerdon of his rage!

See how your glimmering peers do lurk,  
Or at the best work *journieywork*.  
Did no committee sit, where he  
Might cut out *journieywork* for thee?

And set thee a talk with subordination,  
To stitch up sale and sequestration.  
Her family she was forced to hire out at *journieywork* to her  
neighbours.

*JOUST*. *n. f.* [*joust*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight.  
It is now written less properly *joust*.  
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights  
At *joust* and tournament.

To *JOUST*. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.] To run in the tilt.  
All who fence  
Jousted in Aspromont or Montalban.

*JO'WLER*. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *beowler*, as making a  
hideous noise after the game, whom the rest of the pack fol-  
low as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.  
See him drag his feeble legs about,  
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him still

Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.  
*JO'WTER*. *n. f.* [perhaps corrupted from *jowler*.]  
Plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call  
*jowters*.

*JOY*. *n. f.* [*joye*, French; *gioia*, Italian.]  
1. The passion produced by any happy accident; gladness; exul-  
tation.

*Joy* is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the  
present, or assured approaching possession of a good.  
There appears much *joy* in him; even to much, that *joy*  
could not shew itself modest enough without a badge of bit-  
terness.

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as  
shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation.  
The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanish-  
ing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and  
plays upon the surface of the soul.

2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.  
The roofs with *joy* resound;  
And hymen, to hymen, rung around.

3. Happiness; felicity.  
My lord Bassanio, and my gentle lady,  
I wish you all the *joy* that you can wish.  
Come, love and health to all;  
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:  
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table.

## JOY

Almeyda smiling came,  
Attended with a train of all her race,  
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;  
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*  
Of my new conquest.

The bride,  
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side,  
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,  
Came glitt'ring like a star, and took her place:  
Her heav'nly form beheld, all with'd her *joy*;  
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ.

4. A term of fondness.  
Now our *joy*,  
Although our last, yet not our least young love,  
What say you?

To *JOY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to  
exult.  
Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occasion fits,  
And mark in mirth like to a comedy;  
Soon after, when my *joy* to sorrow flits,  
I will make my woes a tragedy.

I cannot *joy*, until I be resolv'd  
Where our right valiant father is become.  
He will *joy* over thee with fing'ring.  
I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my sal-  
vation.

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the *joy* of Titus, because  
his spirit was refreshed by you.  
They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament.  
No man imparteth his *joys* to his friends, but he *joyneth* the  
more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the  
less.

Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;  
Thy Christ, that conquer'd hell, shall from above  
With greater triumph yet return again,  
And conquer his own justice with his love.

*Joy* thou,  
In what he gives to thee this paradise,  
And thy fair Eve.  
Their cheerful age with honour youth attends,  
*Joy'd* that from pleasure's flav'ry they are free.

To *JOY*. *v. a.*  
1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.  
Like us they love or hate; like us they know  
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe.

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.  
She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her  
thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister.  
My soul was *joy'd* in vain;  
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main.

3. [*Jour de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy possession.  
Let us hence,  
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.  
I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,  
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee.

Th' utterer *joy'd* not long  
His ill-got crown.  
*JOYANCE*. *n. f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; festivity.  
Bring home with you the glory of her gain;  
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity.

There him rests in riotous suffiance,  
Of all his gladfulness and kingly *joyance*.  
*JOYFUL*. *adj.* [*joy* and *full*.]  
1. Full of *joy*; glad; exulting.  
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and  
glad of heart.

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cause of *joy*.  
Six brave companions from each ship we lost:  
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,  
Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life.

Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,  
And my kind kinsmen, warriors all, adieu.  
Never did men more *joyfully* obey,  
Or sooner understood the sign to flee:

With such alacrity they bore away.  
As if to praise them all the states stood by.  
The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages  
to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of  
fancied horror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting  
blessings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his summons, as he  
has long impatiently expected it.

*JOYFULNESS*. *n. f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; *joy*.  
with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things.  
*JOYLESS*. *adj.* [from *joy*.]  
1. Void of *joy*; feeling no pleasure.  
A little *joy* enjoys the queen thereof;  
For I am she, and altogether *joyless*.

## IRE

With down-cast eyes the *joyless* victor sat;  
Revolving in his alter'd soul  
The various turns of chance below;  
And now and then a sigh he stole,  
And tears began to flow.

2. It has sometimes *of* before the object.  
With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;  
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest:  
Forlakes his food, and pining for the lass,  
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurns the growing grass.

3. Giving no pleasure.  
A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:  
Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad.  
Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights  
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;  
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles  
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd.

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so  
invade their inclosures, as to take heaven by violence, it  
surely would be a very *joyless* possession.  
He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,  
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him.

4. Glad; gay; merry.  
Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun  
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,  
And that my falser friend did no less *joyous* deem.

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,  
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love.  
Fast by her flow'ry bank the fons of Arcas,  
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect  
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave.

5. Giving *joy*.  
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,  
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.  
It has *of* sometimes before the cause of *joy*.  
Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,  
And *joyous* of our conquest early won;  
While the malicious world with envious tears  
Should gudge our happy end, and wish it theirs.

*IRECAUA'KHA*. *n. f.* [An Indian plant.]  
*Ipecacuanha* is a small irregularly contorted root, rough,  
dense, and firm. One fort is of a dusky greyish colour on the  
surface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought  
from Peru: the other fort is a smaller root, resembling the  
former; but it is of a deep dusky brown, or blackish colour on  
the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils.  
The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal use, because the  
brown, being stronger, is apt to operate more roughly.

*Ipecacuanha* was in the middle of the last century first brought  
into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dysente-  
ries, a virtue discovered in it by the Indians; but after a few  
years it sunk into oblivion, being given in two large doses.

*IRASCIBLE*. *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Latin; *irascible*, French.]  
Praetising of the nature of anger.  
The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and  
the conspicuous distractions the crasis of the liver.

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued  
by a vegetable diet.  
We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and  
pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* fa-  
culties.

*IRE*. *n. f.* [*ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.  
She lik'd not his desire;  
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*.  
If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,  
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,  
It could not flake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart.

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long  
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son.  
The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light  
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe.

Me! me! only just object of his *ire*.  
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,  
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;  
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,  
Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire.

*IRIS*. *adj.* [*ire* and *ful*.] Angry; raging; furious.  
The *irish* bastard Orleans, that drew blood  
From thee, my boy, I soon encounter'd.  
By many hands your father was subdu'd;  
But only slaughter'd by the *irish* arm  
Of unrelenting Clifford.

There learn'd this maid of arms the *irish* guise.  
In midst of all the dome misfortune sat,  
And gloomy discontent and fell debate,  
And madly laughing in his *irish* mood.

*IRISFULLY*. *adv.* [from *ire*.] With *ire*; in an angry manner.

## IRO

*IRIS*. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.  
Beside the solar *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there  
is another lunar, whose efficient is the moon.

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.  
When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the  
breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the  
red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth  
of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2.

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.  
4. The flower-de-luce.  
*Iris* all hues, roses and jessamine.

To *IRK*. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] This word is used only  
imperfectionally; it *irks* me; *mibi pama est*, it gives me pain; or,  
I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say,  
*tadet, it irketh*.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?  
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools  
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,  
Have their round haunches gor'd.

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd.  
*IRKSOME*. *adj.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; trouble-  
some; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold.  
Since that thou can't talk of love so well,  
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,  
I will endure.

Where he may likeliest find  
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain  
The *irksome* hours, till his great chief return.

For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight  
He made us, and delight to reason join'd.  
There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially  
when they turn chiefly upon words.

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that  
illustrious body.

*IRKSOMELY*. *adv.* [from *irksome*.] Wearisomely; tediously.  
*IRKSOMENESS*. *n. f.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearis-  
omeness.

*IRON*. *n. f.* [*haiern*, Welsh; *jern*, *jern*, Saxon; *iern*, Erse.]  
1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in most,  
and of a small price, though superior in real value to the dear-  
est. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is con-  
siderably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable,  
but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper: when  
wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first  
fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable;  
and the most ductile iron, heated and suddenly quenched in  
cold water, loses much of this quality. Iron is more capable  
of rust than any other metal, is very sonorous, and requires  
the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with dif-  
ficulty amalgamated with mercury. Most of the other metals  
are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it  
approaches nearest to fusion. It consists of a vitriolic salt,  
a vitriifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The spe-  
cific gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is  
the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone.

Iron is not only soluble in all the stronger acids, but even in  
common water. Pure iron has been found in some places but  
very rarely. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of  
the other metals.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,  
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die,  
he is a murderer.

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-  
stone, and a power to be so drawn is a part of that of iron.

In a piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several  
thin plates, placed parallel to each other.  
There are incredible quantities of iron slag in various parts  
of the forest of Dean.

Iron stone lies in strata.  
I treated of making iron work, and steel work in general.

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box  
iron, or smoothing iron.

*Irons* of a doyt, doublets that hangmen would  
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,  
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up.

O Thou! whose captain I account myself,  
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:  
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,  
That they may crush down with a heavy fall  
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries.

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*.  
Can't thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with  
fish-spears?

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?  
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around?

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.  
The iron entered into his soul.